CLASS NOTES ON ACTS.

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McGarvey, John William, 1829-1911.
Acts of Apostles. Cincinnati, Standard, 1894.
iv, 94 ℓ. 25cm. (His Class notes on sacred history, v.4)

Leaves printed on one side only; unprinted side with manuscript notes.

1. Bible. N.T. Acts--Study--Text-books.
I. Series.

CCSC/mmb

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CLASS NOTES ON SACRED HISTORY

ACTS OF APOSTLES

BY

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CINCINNATI

STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY

1889

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PREFACE.

THIS volume contains a printed copy of the author's class notes, by the guidance of which he gives instruction in "Acts of Apostles." These notes present the result of many changes and improvements made during an experience of twenty-four years; and they are now put to print, not because the author considers them perfect, but in order to save hereafter some labor in the class-room, to furnish former students the notes in their improved form, and to make known to other teachers the author's method.

My method hitherto has been to lecture each day on a portion of the text; to write the notes on a blackboard, in connection with the remarks pertaining to each, and to require the students to copy these notes, and make any others which they may think necessary to a reproduction of the thoughts given in the lecture. In the recitation, I have required the class to recite the sacred text, one paragraph at a time; to state the divisions of the subject matter, and to answer all the questions propounded in the course of the lecture. The printed volume will save, both to professor and student, the time and labor of writing, except the writing of the additional notes which each student may think it needful to make on the lecture; and for convenience in writing and retaining these latter notes, every right hand page in this volume is left blank.

The printed lines are separated by wide spaces, so that the professor may interline additional notes and questions, as they may occur to him. The studious teacher is never entirely satisfied with his work in previous years, but is constantly discovering points at which he can make improvement. Should any teacher desire to use the notes, whose method is either less thorough, or more so, than my own, the wide spaces will enable him to make such changes as his method may require.

Lest these notes should be criticised, as too difficult for some classes, or, on the other hand, as not sufficiently exhaustive of the almost boundless field of thought and fact with which they are concerned, it is proper for me to say, that they have been prepared for the use of the Senior Class in the College of the Bible, and that they are intended to include the amount of matter which this class is found capable of mastering, by daily recitations, in a term of twenty weeks, while prosecuting the other studies usually allotted to them.

There is no book in the whole Bible that one who preaches the gospel should study more diligently than Acts of Apostles, and the author esteems it a high privilege to furnish some aid to the successful prosecution of this study by young men.

Lexington, Ky., September, 1889.

NOTE.—The initials, L. of B., appended to some of the geographical questions, designate the author's "Lands of the Bible," which his classes use as a book of reference.

ACTS OF APOSTLES

ACTS OF APOSTLES.

PART FIRST.

THE CHURCH IN JERUSALEM.

i. 1—viii. 4.

§ I. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENTS (i. 1–26).

1. STARTING POINT OF THE NARRATIVE, 1–5.

What the "former treatise"? 1, *cf.* Luke i. 1–4; xxiv. 50, 51. What the commandment referred to? 2, *cf.* Luke xxiv. 46–49; Mark xvi. 15, 16. Connection of this commandment with the present narrative? What "the promise of the Father"? 4, *cf.* 5; Luke xxiv. 49. When was this promise made? See Jno. xiv. 15, 16. Why the reference to John's baptism? 5, *cf.* Luke iii. 16.

2. Promise of the Holy Spirit, and the Account of the Ascension Repeated, 6–11.

What meant by "restore the kingdom"? 6. Was the kingdom of Christ yet set up? Receive what power? 8 *cf.* 6. Why the order of places? 8. What new items in the repetition of the ascension? 9–11, *cf.* Luke xxiv. 46–51. Why the ascension mentioned by Mark and Luke who were absent, and not by Matthew and John who were present?

3. Names and Lodging Place of the Apostles, 12–14.

What was a Sabbath day's journey? 12. Where their time now spent? 13, Luke xxiv. 53. Why this new list of names? Relative position of Mary at that time? 14. Is she mentioned after this in N. T.? What change in the Lord's brothers? 14, *cf.* Jno. vii. 5. Who the other women? 14, see Luke xxiii. 49, 55; xxiv. 10.

4. The Place of Judas Filled, 15–26

Who were the one hundred and twenty? 15. In what sense were the words quoted spoken concerning Judas? 16, 20, *cf.* Psa. lxix. 25; cix. 8. Whose words verses 18, 19? In what sense did Judas obtain the field? 18, *cf.* Matt. xxvii.

3–7. What caused him to fall and burst asunder? 19. See Matt. xxvii. 5. Was the field bought before or after the death of Judas? Why sold so cheap? Reconcile the two statements of the reason for calling it Akeldama. 19, Matt. xxvii. 7, 8. What qualifications prescribed for the successor of Judas, and why? 21, 22. What should now be the qualifications of successors to the apostles? Did the eleven regard the choice made as their own, or as the Lord's? 24. How could it be either, when it was determined by lot? Why limit the choice to two? 23, *cf.* 21, 22. Was Matthias made a real apostle? 26. Show the fitness of each of the preceding paragraphs as part of the author's introduction.

§ II. THE CHURCH IN JERUSALEM ESTABLISHED (ii. 1–47).

1. The Apostles are Filled with the Holy Spirit, 1–4.

What the day of Pentecost? and whence the name? 1. On what day of the week did it fall? *cf.* Lev. xxiii. 15, 16. Who "together in one place"? 1, *cf.* i. 26. What filled the house, and what house? 2, 1; Luke xxiv. 53. Significance

of the fire-like tongues? 3, 4. In what sense was this a baptism in the Spirit? 4, *cf.* i. 5.

2. THE EFFECT ON THE MULTITUDE, 5–13.

How were all Jews, yet born in other countries? 5, 8. In what sense were they "devout men"? 5. How did they know the apostles to be Galileans? 7. How many countries represented? 9–11. Were there as many different tongues? Meaning of proselytes? 10. What the principal question? and why? 12. Why the charge of the mockers? 13.

3. PETER'S SERMON.

1. Introduction. The Miracle Explained, 14–21.

Why notice the charge of drunkenness? 15. Conclusiveness of his answer to it? Conclusiveness of his explanation? 14–21. In what sense was the Spirit "*poured*" forth? 17. How "upon all flesh"? Does the mention of women by Joel imply that they were now inspired? 17, 18. What "that great and notable day"? 20, *cf.* 21. Why attach salvation to calling on the name of the Lord? 21. What did Peter gain by this introduction?

Romans.

Outline of Peter's first sermon
Answers Charge of drunkenness
Fires prophecy of God
Jesus' resurrection proclaimed
His resurrection predicted by Da
attested by the Apostles
Jesus exalted to throne of God

2. Jesus Proclaimed as Christ and Lord, 22–32.

a. His Resurrection Declared, 22–24.

What four facts here asserted? Which were known to the hearers, and which needed proof? Distinction between "mighty works," "wonders," and "signs"? 22. Who the "lawless men?" and why so called? 23. Meaning of "loosed the pangs of death"? 24. Why not possible? 24.

b. Resurrection of the Christ Predicted by David, 25–31.

How is the case made out? (1) David predicted the resurrection of some one before corruption, 26–28. (2) Though speaking in the first person, he meant not himself, 29. (3) The one he spoke of was the Christ, 30, 31. What is meant by his soul being in hades? 31. Bearing of this division on facts to be proved?

c. Resurrection of Jesus Attested by the Twelve, 32.

Full force of this testimony? *comp.* 4, 16, 17. Was it merely asserted, or given in detail? Its logical connection with the preceding evidence?

d. Jesus Exalted to the Throne of God, 33–35.

What implied in his sending forth the Spirit? How could Peter's words prove this a reality? Value of the quotation from David? 34, 35.

e. Logical Conclusion, 36.

What meant by Lord, and what by Christ? From what premises does each part of the conclusion spring?

3. Exhortation to Save Themselves, 37–40.

What pricked them in the heart? 37, *cf.* 36. Do for what? 37. What told to do? and for what? 38. Does this answer allow remission of sins to precede baptism? Why not told to believe? What gift of the Spirit? 38. Extent of the promise? and what promise? 39. What children? 39. How save themselves? and how from that generation? 40. Plan of the whole Sermon? Is it constructed according to the rules of rhetoric?

4. EFFECT OF THE SERMON, AND PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH, 41–47.

Meaning of "received his word"? 41. How much time? and what facilities for the baptizing? 15; L. of B., 189–201.

Were all the 3,000 baptized? What was the process of adding? 41. Define the four items of service in 42. What fear? 43, and why? What the demand for so much giving? 44, 45. What their place of meeting? 46. Is the "breaking bread" of 46, the Lord's Supper? Why their present popularity? 47. Meaning of "those that were being saved"? 47, *cf.* 40, 38.

§ III. THE FIRST PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH, (iii. 1—iv. 31.)

1. A LAME MAN HEALED BY PETER, III. 1–10.

What were the hours of prayer? 1. In what wall was this door? 2. How did the people all know the man? 10.

2. PETER'S SECOND SERMON.

1. Introduction. The Miracle Explained, 11–16.

What was the portico called Solomon's? 11. Why the disclaimer? 12. Points of contrast in the treatment of Jesus? 13–15. Whose faith? 16, *cf.* 5–7. Plan of this introduction?

2. Forgiveness of Sins offered through Christ, 17–21.

To what extent "in ignorance"? 17. In what sense did *God* do the fulfilling? 18. How were they to turn? 19, *cf.*

Conversions of disciples,
1st Peter & John
2d Apostles
3d Stephen
4th James beheaded Peter jailed
5th Paul imprisoned

ii. 38. Meaning of "blotted out"? 19. What the "seasons of refreshing"? 19, *cf.* ii. 38. On what conditions these blessings offered? What "the restoration of all things"? 21. What must occur then before the second coming of Christ?

3. These things were foretold by Moses and the Prophets, and Promised to Abraham, 22–26.

In what particulars was Jesus a prophet like Moses? 22. What the force of these citations in the minds of the hearers? Why "to you first"? 26. What the blessing promised in the seed of Abraham? 25. See 26. Plan of the speech? Why no exhortation?

3. PETER AND JOHN ARRESTED, IV. 1–4.

Cause of the arrest? 2. Who the captain of the temple? 1. See I. Chron. xxiii. 5, xxvi. 1–19. Why the Sadducees in the lead? Force of the reason for delay? 3. Meaning of "put them in ward"? 3. Who included in the 5,000? 4.

4. PETER'S DEFENSE, 5–12.

What rulers? 5. Who John and Alexander? Of what must Peter and John have been reminded? See John xviii. 15–18; Matt. x. 17–20. Why no definite charge? 7. In

Restitution of all things" means
the fulfillment of all Scripture
since Christ will not come
again until that time

what sense "filled with the Holy Spirit"? 8. Meaning of remark about the stone? 11, *cf.* Matt. xxi. 42. Exact force of the remark about salvation? 12.

5. A Private Consultation, 13–17.

What led to it? 13, 14. Why the man there? 14. Hypocrisy of the persecutors, 16. Their motive? 17.

6. More Preaching Forbidden, 18–22.

Rule for obeying rulers? 19. Why fear the people? 21. What punishment could the Council lawfully inflict? See v. 40.

7. Report of the Two Apostles and Prayer of the Twelve, 23–31.

Why not prepare for resistance? Analysis of the prayer? (1) The Invocation, 24. (2) A Scripture fulfilled, 25–28. (3) The Petition 29, 30. Appropriateness of every part? How did they expect boldness to be given? 29, 30. Why the place shaken? 31. Why again filled with Holy Spirit? 31.

§ IV. PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH, AND SECOND PERSECUTION (iv. 32—v. 42).

1. Unity and Liberality of the Church, 32–37.

In what sense did the apostles now testify with more

power? 33. Connection of this with the unity and liberality of the church? 32. What was now lacking of the unity which Jesus prayed for? Is this giving a precedent for us? Why called "son of exhortation"? 36. Why Barnabas especially mentioned?

2. A CASE OF DISCIPLINE, v. 1–11.

How did Satan fill his heart, if he conceived the thing in his own heart? 3, 4. What the motives of Ananias and Sapphira? Are they ever imitated? Why was it a lie to God and not to men? 3, 4. In what way was it tempting the Holy Spirit? 9. How was Sapphira kept ignorant? 7. Why the severity? Was it Peter's act, or the Lord's? 5. 9, 10.

3. PROSPERITY OF THE CHURCH INCREASED, 12–16.

Who durst not join the Apostles? and why? 12, 13. Why the increase of additions? 14. Why more miracles than before? 15. 16. When such sins are found in a church, how can it prosper?

4. THE APOSTLES IMPRISONED AND RELEASED, 17–21.

Who was now high priest? and of what sect? 17, *cf.* iv.

6; Jno. xviii. 13. Why their jealousy? 17. Purpose of the release?

5. They are Brought into Court, 21–27.

What the council and the senate? 21. Why the prison still shut, and the guards still at its doors? 23. Point of perplexity? 24. Why danger of stoning? 26.

6. Accusation and Defense, 27–32.

Meaning of "bring blood on us"? 28. How was the answer that of "the apostles"? 29. Did Peter deny the charge? How was repentance given? 31. How was the Holy Spirit a witness? 32.

7. They Are Saved From Death By Gamaliel, 33–42.

Present feeling of the Pharisees? 34. Could the Theudas here mentioned be the one mentioned by Josephus? 26, 27, *cf.* Ant. xx. 5; i. 18; i. 1. Who, then, was he? Merits of Gamaliel's policy? 38, 39. What more known of him? xxii. 3. How could the Apostles rejoice? 41. Effect of all this on the people?

§ V. FURTHER PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH AND THIRD PERSECUTION (vi. 1—viii. 4).

1. SEVEN MEN APPOINTED TO SERVE TABLES, 1–7.

Distinction between Grecian Jews and Hebrews? 1. What the daily ministration? 1. Why are widows specially mentioned? What meant by serving tables? 2. Who served the Lord's table? In what sense "full of the Spirit"? 3. Why not appointed sooner? From which class the seven selected? and why? 5. Meaning of "proselyte"? 5. Why the laying on of hands? 6, *cf.* 3. Is this a precedent for us? Were these men deacons? How are officers to be selected now? 2, 3. Cause of the increased prosperity? 7. Significance of the obedience of priests? 7.

2. STEPHEN ARRESTED AND FALSELY ACCUSED, 8–15.

Who the Libertines, Cyrenians, etc.? 9. Why a synagogue of these? Of what sect were they? *cf.* vii. 58; xxiii. 6. What charges preferred, and on what ground? 11, 13, 14. What truth at the bottom of the charges? 14. What was the nature of the change in his face? 15. Why Stephen attacked, rather than Peter?

3. STEPHEN'S SPEECH.

1. The Introduction, vii. 1–8.

Purpose of this recital?

2. A Series of Deliverers Persecuted by Israel, 9–43.

(*a.*) *The Case of Joseph, 9–16.*

What the leading thought? 9, 10. *cf.* 14. How the 75 made out? 14. Gen. xlvi. 26, 27. See Septuagint, Gen. xlvi. 20. Was Jacob buried in Shechem? 16; Gen. l. 13. Did Abraham buy a tomb in Shechem? 16. Gen. xxiii. 16–18; xxxiii. 18–20. Who was buried at Shechem? Josh. xxiv. 32. How, then, are we to understand verse 16?

(*b.*) *The Case of Moses in Egypt, 17–36.*

The leading thought? Whence Stephen's knowledge of the education, words and works of Moses? 22. *cf.* Jos. Ant. ii. 9, 10. How did he know the purpose of Moses? 25.

(*c.*) *The Case of Moses in the Wilderness, 37–41.*

Meaning of "church in the wilderness"? 38. Meaning of "living oracles"? 38.

Outline of Stephen's speech.
History of their deliverance by
Abraham, Moses and
History of tabernacle and house.
They had always resisted the prop
They had received the law by
and not kept it.

(*d.*) *God's Final Rejection of Israel, 42, 43.*

In what "book of the prophets"? 42. See Amos v. 25–27. Leading thought in this?

3. The Tabernacle and the Temple, 44–50.

(*a.*) *The Tabernacle Supplanted by a House, 44–47.*

How "unto the days of David"? 45.

(*b.*) *The Temple Not God's Real Dwelling, 48–50.*

What prophet? Isa. lxvi. 1, 2. Connection of this division with the accusation? *cf.* vi. 13, 14.

4. Application, 51–53.

Chief point in the application? Show its connection with the cases recited. How did they resist the Holy Spirit? Could his hearers foresee this application? Why conceal it till the close? Whole plan of the speech? Meaning of "uncircumcised in heart and ears"? 51. How was the law "ordained by angels"? 53.

4. THE DEATH OF STEPHEN, VII. 54—VIII. 4.

Was his death according to law? Why so exasperated? 54, 57. Purpose of the vision? 55, 56. Why did the wit-

nesses lay down their garments? and why at Saul's feet? 58: Deu. xvii. 6, 7. Who buried Stephen? 2, *cf.* 1. Why dare to go abroad preaching? 4. Why did not the Apostles flee? Value to the church of Stephen's death? What now the prospects of the church?

PART SECOND.

SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL IN JUDEA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

viii. 5—xii. 25.

§ I. THE LABORS OF PHILIP (viii. 5–40).

1. HE FOUNDS A CHURCH IN THE CITY OF SAMARIA, 5–13.

Present condition of Samaria? L. of B. 295. Why does Luke follow Philip first? See i. 8. Trace the effects of Philip's miracles. 5, 6, 8, 12, 13. What were Simon's pretensions? 9. Why did the people so promptly desert him, and turn to Philip? 11, 12. What caused Simon himself to yield?

2. MISSION OF PETER AND JOHN TO SAMARIA, 14–17.

Purpose of sending them? 15. What advantage now

seen of the Apostles remaining in Jerusalem? In what sense had the Holy Spirit not yet fallen on any of them? 16, 18; *cf.* ii. 38. Why did not Philip impart the Holy Spirit?

3. A WICKED PROPOSAL BY SIMON, 18–24.

Did Simon repent? 24. Was he a real or a pretended believer? 13. What prompted his proposal? "Part nor lot" in what matter? 21. Meaning of "gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity"? 23.

4. OTHER LABORS OF PETER AND JOHN, AND THEIR RETURN, 25.

Extent of these labors? What now accomplished among the Samaritans?

5. PHILIP IS SENT TO AN ETHIOPIAN EUNUCH, 26–31.

In what sense a desert? 26, L. of B., p. 246. Why this remark? Of what blood and religion was the man? 27, 28. What access had he to the temple? Deu. xxiii. 1. Why need the Spirit's command? 29. Why ask the eunuch whether he understood? 31.

6. PHILIP PREACHES TO THE EUNUCH, BAPTIZES HIM, AND THEN PREACHES IN PHILISTIA, 32–40.

Why was the eunuch unable to answer his own question?

34. How was the sermon derived from the text? 35 What suggested the question about baptism? 36. Was the eunuch reading the Hebrew text, or the Septuagint? 32, 33. *cf.* Isa. liii. 7, 8. Could the word "sprinkle" (Isa. lii. 15), have suggested baptism? See the Septuagint. Is it right to quote verse 37, as found in E. V., as Scripture? What evidence for immersion in this baptism? At what point the eunuch's joy, and why? 39. Trace and distinguish the human and the divine in the work of this conversion. What the region of Philip's next labors? 40. Extent of Philip's work thus far?

§ II. THE CONVERSION AND EARLY LABORS OF SAUL (ix. 1–31).

1. THE JOURNEY TO DAMASCUS, 1–9.

What meant by "breathing threatening and slaughter"? 1. What right to make prisoners in Damacus? 2. Meaning of "the way"? What did he learn from the vision? 3–6. What prevented him from thinking it an illusion? 7, 8. Why neither eat nor drink? 9.

2. His Baptism by Ananias, 10–19.

Was Ananias a preacher, or a church officer? 10. Was he one of the refugees from Jerusalem? 13. How had he heard of Saul's present mission? 14. What of the street called Straight? 11, L. of B., 555. Explain the figure of "a chosen vessel." 15; *cf.* II. Cor iv. 7. Connection of thought in 16? How, that he might be "filled with the Holy Spirit"? 17. Nature of his blindness? 18. What told to do, and what done? 18, *cf.* 6. Why nothing more? What followed his baptism, and why? 19.

3. He Preaches Jesus in Damascus, 20–22.

Why admitted to the synagogue? 20. Increased in what strength? 22. Show the force of his testimony for Jesus. Meaning of "confounded the Jews"? 22.

4. He Flees for His Life, 23–25.

Why wish to kill him? 23. How dare such an attempt? See II. Cor. xi. 32. How did he get through the wall? 25, II. Cor. xi. 33.

5. He is Persecuted in Jerusalem, and Sent to Tarsus, 26–30.

Why not believe that he was a disciple? 26. Had they heard the particulars of his conversion? 27. Whence the correct conclusion of Barnabas? 27. How many Apostles were present? Gal. i. 18, 19. Why the Hellenists so hostile? 29, *cf.* vi. 9–11. What known of Cæsarea? 30, L. of B., 276. Why to Tarsus? 30, *cf.* 11.

§ III. THE BAPTISM OF GENTILES BY PETER (ix. 31—xi. 18).

1. The Church Enjoys Peace and Prosperity, 31.

How the word church here used? Difference between "edified" and "multiplied"?

2. Peter, Evangelizing, Comes to Lydda, 32–35.

How were there saints already in Lydda? See viii. 4, 40. Why did one cure effect so much? 35. Describe Lydda and Sharon. L. of B., 22, 274.

3. He is Called to Joppa, and Raises Tabitha, 36–43.

Meaning of the name? 36. Purpose of sending for Peter? 38. Why widows, rather than others? 39 Purpose

of raising Tabitha? Why many days in Joppa? 43, *cf.* 42. Who planted the church in Joppa? 38; viii. 40.

4. Cornelius, a Gentile, Directed to Send for Peter, x. 1–8.

What the "Italian band"? 1. What were his virtues, religiously? 2. How had he acquired them? When, in addition, his prayers were heard (4), what did he lack of being a Christian? What was the answer to his prayer? 4, 5. Should such prayers receive an audible answer now, what would it be? How had the soldier become devout? 7; *cf.* 2. The distance and direction to Joppa? L. of B., 275.

5. Peter Directed to Go to Cornelius, 9–23.

Why on the house-top? 9. How dare to say, "Not so"? 14. Why perplexed about the meaning of the vision? 17. As he was in a trance (10), how did he know that the vision had a meaning? *Cf.* 19, 20, 22. How did the messengers find the house? 17, 5. In what sense had the Spirit sent them? 20. State all the reasons Peter now had for going? Why did he need such directions? Why not know his duty by inspiration?

6. The Meeting of Peter and Cornelius, 23–33.

Why not start till the morrow? 23. Why did Cornelius worship Peter? 25, 26. Who made it unlawful to enter a Gentile's house? 28. How does Peter now understand the vision? and why? 28. How was it "four days ago"? 30; *cf.* 3, 7, 9, 23, 24 Who the audience, and why assembled? 24, 27, 33. Why had they been called in?

7. Peter's Sermon to the Uncircumcised, 34–43.

What his introduction, and why? 34, 35. Of what is God a respecter? 35. What facts does Peter state in the career of Jesus? 37–41. How many of them were already known to the hearers? 36–39. What proofs of the resurrection does he present? 41. Why to "witnesses chosen before"? and not to all the people? 40, 41. What charge to preach is referred to? 42; Mark xvi. 16. Whence Peter's knowledge that Jesus was ordained as Judge? 42; *cf.* Jno. v. 22. How does the believer receive remission "through his name"? 43; *cf.* 48.

8. The Uncircumcised Receive the Holy Spirit and are Baptized, 44–48.

What gift of the Holy Spirit was it? 46. What use did Peter make of the fact? 47. What, then, was the purpose of it? Was this gift ever connected with forgiveness of sins? See Acts ii. 1–4; viii. 15, 16; xix. 5, 6. When were these Gentiles forgiven? Does Peter's question imply affusion? 47. What had Cornelius lacked of being a Christian? and how was it supplied?

9. Peter's Defense for These Proceedings, xi. 1–18.

Why make the visiting and eating the ground of complaint? 2, 3. Conclusiveness of Peter's argument? 12–14, 17. Why mention the six brethren? 12; *cf.* x. 23, 45. What convinced the complainants? 18. What difference between this and the way Peter was convinced? Why did not these know, by their inspiration, that Peter was right? What advantage in this mode of revelation in both cases? How had God "granted repentance" to the Gentiles? 18.

§ IV. A CHURCH FOUNDED IN ANTIOCH, AND ANOTHER PERSECUTION IN JERUSALEM (xi. 19; xii. 25).

1. Beginning of the Work in Antioch, 19–21.

Starting point of this section? 19, *cf.* ix. 1; viii. 4 Why the three localities in the order given? 19. When the preaching to Greeks? 20, *cf.* 19; xi. 1–3.

2. Barnabas Sent to Antioch, 22–24.

Who sent him, and for what purpose? 22, 23. Why he selected? 24. Effect of his exhortations on sinners? 24.

3. Barnabas Brings Saul to Antioch, 25, 26.

Why go after Saul? 25. Why remain in Antioch so long? 26. By whom called Christians? and why? 26.

4. Barnabas and Saul Sent to Judea, 27–30.

What confidence had they in the prophet? 29. Why send relief to Judea, when the famine was to be in Antioch as well? Why send such men? 30. When had the brethren in Judea appointed elders? 30.

5. James is Beheaded and Peter is Imprisoned, xii. 1–11.

What Herod was this? See Jos. Ant. xviii. 5, 6; xix.

5–8. Why this information not given by Luke? How many were four quarternions? 4. Cause of this persecution? At what season was it? 4. Why send help from Antioch so near the harvest? xi. 28–30. In what way was Peter guarded? 6, 10. Why so many precautions? *Cf.* 5. Why think it a vision? and how was this thought corrected? 9, 11.

6. PETER LEAVES THE CITY, AND THE GUARDS ARE SLAIN, 12–19.

Why to Mary's house? To what other person was she related? Col. iv. 10. Why say, "It is his angel"? 15. For what had they been praying? *Cf.* v: 18–23. Why to James? and what James? 17. Why were the guards put to death? 19. What defense did they make? How should Herod have regarded the case?

7. THE DEATH OF HEROD, AND THE RETURN OF BARNABAS AND SAUL, 20–25.

What is a chamberlain? 20. How was their country fed from the king's? 20. In what way smitten by the angel? 23. Give Josephus' account of Herod's death. Ant. xix. 8, 2. Why did the word now grow and multiply? 24. When the return of Barnabas and Saul? 25. Why take Mark with them?

PART THIRD.

PAUL'S TOURS AMONG THE GENTILES.

xiii.—xxi.

§ I. THE FIRST TOUR (xiii. xiv.).

1. BARNABAS AND SAUL SET APART TO THE WORK, XIII. 1–3.

Difference between prophets and teachers? 1. Why Barnabas placed first, and Saul last? Meaning of foster-brother? 1. Why were they fasting? 2. Purpose of the prayer and imposition of hands? 3, *cf.* 2. Precedent for what? When the call? 2. See xxvi. 16–18.

2. THEIR LABORS IN CYPRUS, 4–12.

Why Cyprus their first field? 4, *cf.* iv. 36. Why first to Seleucia? 4. Where was Salamis? 5. John's duty as attendant? 5. Why go through the whole island? 6. For what was Paphos noted? Why blind Bar-jesus? 8–11. What change in Saul's name and relative position, and why? 9, *cf.* 7, 13, 43, *et. al.*

3. THEIR JOURNEY FROM PAPHOS TO ANTIOCH, 13–15.

Describe the route? Why did John turn back? 13. What the order of the synagogue service? 15. Why the strangers invited to speak? 15.

4. PAUL'S SERMON IN ANTIOCH, 16–41.

I. The Introduction, 16–22.

Connection of the 450 years? 19. After what things did he give them judges? 20. How did Paul know the length of Saul's reign? 21. How was David a man after God's heart? 22. I. Sam. xiii. 14.

II. Jesus Preached as a Saviour, 23–29.

(*a.*) *The Proposition, 23, 24.*

How the time fixed? 24. What promise? Ps. cxxxii. 11.

(*b.*) *John's Testimony,* 25.

Force of this with the hearers?

(*c.*) *Voices of the Prophets Fulfilled in His Death,* 26–29

What two classes addressed? 26, 16, 43. Why this method of introducing the death of Jesus? 27, 29.

(*d.*) *The Resurrection of Jesus, 30–37.*

Why not give his own testimony? 31. How was raising Jesus the fulfillment of the promise? 32, 33.

(*e.*) *Remission of Sins Proclaimed Through Him, 38, 39.*

Point of contrast with the law of Moses? 39.

III. A Warning, 40–41.

Why believe "if one declare it"? 41. Why close with a warning? Plan of the sermon? Similarity to Stephen's discourse? and to Peter's first? How this similiarity accounted for?

5. IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF THE SERMON, 42, 43.

Was the desire to hear again a general one.

6. RESULTS ON THE SECOND SABBATH, 44–49.

Why so many present? 44? Why the change in the Jews? 45, *cf.* 42. Points of contrast between the feelings and conduct of the Jews and Gentiles? 45, 46, 48. In what sense ordained to eternal life? 48. (1) The original (τάσσω) means to "set in order." (2) Never used in N. T. for foreordination. (3) Applied to the mind, means to determine. *e. g.* Acts xv. 2. (4) Here it refers to the mind, and means "were

determined." What determined them? 16, 26, 43. How could this lead to believing?

7. The Apostles are Persecuted, and They Depart to Iconium, 50–52.

Who the devout women? 50. Why shake off the dust? 51, *cf.* Matt. x. 14. How could the disciples be filled with joy under such circumstances? 52.

8. Events in Iconium, xiv. 1–7.

Site of Iconium? To what is belief here ascribed? 1. The method of the unbelieving Jews? 5. Where Lystra and Derbe? 6.

9. Labors and Results in Lystra, 8–20.

Whence the faith of the cripple? 9. Why think the apostles gods, and why name them as they did? 11, 12. Why the garlands? 13. Why rend their garments? 14. Force of the arguments? 15–17. Who stoned Paul? 19. How did they persuade the people? 19.

10. The Return to Antioch, 21–28.

What success in Derbe? 21. Why "through many tribulations"? 22. How many elders in every church? 23.

How find competent men so soon? Meaning of "commended them to the Lord"? 23. Distinguish the two Antiochs? 21, 26. Why to Atalia? 25. Why report in Antioch, and to whom? Meaning of "opened a door of faith"? 27.

§ II A CONTROVERSY ON CIRCUMCISION (xv.).

1. The Beginning of the Controversy, 1–5.

Why listen to the men from Judea, in opposition to Paul and Barnabas? 1, 2. How does the issue made differ from that made with Peter? 5, *cf.* xi. 3. Why the reference to Jerusalem? 2. Was this an appeal from the decision of a church to that of a council? Meaning of "brought on their way by the church"? 3. Why the joy in Phœnicia and Samaria? 3. To whom the rehearsal of 4? Who led the opposition? 5.

2. Meeting of Apostles and Elders, and a Speech by Peter, 6–11.

Was this another meeting, or the same? 6, 4. Points of Peter's argument? Why a yoke they could not bear? 10.

3. Speeches by Barnabas and Paul, 12, 13.

Connection of their argument with Peter's? Were their remarks different from those made at the first meeting? *cf.* 4.

4. A Speech by James, 13–21.

What is his line of argument? 15. Meaning of "take out a people"? 14. Meaning of "for his name"? 14. What meant by the tabernacle of David? 16, *cf.* Amos ix. 11, 12. Why the remark about preaching Moses? 21.

5. Decision of the Apostles and Elders, 22–29.

Why say, "with the whole church"? 22, *cf.* 5. What authority had the judaizers who had gone to Antioch? 24, *cf.* 1. Why send Judas and Silas? 27. Why say, "and to us"? 28. Were the things specified parts of the law? 29. Why were these things specified? Was this a compromise? or was it a victory for Paul?

6. Peace Restored in Antioch, 30–35.

Who read the epistle to the multitude? 30, 31. In what sense were Judas and Silas prophets? 32. Did Silas return to Jerusalem? 33, 40.

§. III PAUL'S SECOND TOUR (xv. 36—xvi. 40.)

1. Change of Companions, and Beginning of the Tour, 36–41.

Primary purpose of the tour? 36. Grounds of the contention? 37–39. What more known of Barnabas? What fitness had Silas for the work? See 22, 32. When were churches planted in Syria and Cilicia? 41. See ix. 30; Gal. i. 18–24. What confirming was this? 41, *cf.* xiv. 21.

2. The Churches of the First Tour Revisited, xvi. 1–5.

What more known of Timothy's parentage? 1. See II. Tim. i 5. What known of his education? II. Tim. iii. 15. When had he become a Christian? I. Tim. i. 2; II. Tim. iii. 10, 11. How reconcile the circumcision of Timothy with Gal. v. 2–4? In what way was he well reported of at Lystra and Iconium? 2. Why deliver the decrees to these churches? 4. What the first writing by apostles?

3. Preaching in Phrygia and Galatia, and a Call to Macedonia, 6–10.

Locate the districts here named. What overruling of the

wishes of the apostles, and why? Why the conclusion from the vision? 10. Where, now, is Luke? 10.

4. Paul Reaches Philippi, and Baptizes Lydia and Her Household, 11–15.

Where are Samothrace, Neapolis and Philippi? 11. What implied in "a straight course"? 11. In what sense "the first city of the district"? 12. How came it to be "a colony"? 12. Why suppose there was a place of prayer? 13. Why not go to the synagogue? Where is Thyatira, and for what was it noted? 14. Character of Lydia, as indicated in the text? What the condition of her heart, that it needed opening? 14. How opened by the Lord? *cf.* 6, 7, 10, 13. Effect of the opening? 14. Were any infants baptized in her household? 15, *cf.* 13. Why have to constrain the apostles? 15.

5. Paul and Silas Scourged and Imprisoned, 16–24.

What is a spirit of divination? 16, 18. Why object to her testimony? 17, 18. Why not expel the spirit sooner? 18. Why did the masters not prefer their real complaint? 20, 21, *cf.* 19. Why call themselves Romans? 21, *cf.* 12. What

was the motive of the magistrates? 22. What the inner prison, and the stocks? 24.

6. THE JAILER AND HIS FAMILY ARE BAPTIZED, 25–34.

Why not pray and sing before midnight? 25. Why think of killing himself? 27. How did Paul know what he was doing? 28. Why had no prisoners escaped? How did the jailer know anything of salvation? 30, *cf.* 18. Why command nothing but belief? 31, *cf.* 33. Was the baptism in or out of the house? 33, *cf.* 34. Was it in the prison? 30. Were any infants in the household?

7. THE PRISONERS ARE RELEASED, 35–40.

Why was the release ordered? 35. Why the demand made by Paul? 37. In what sense were Paul and Silas Romans? 37. What rights thus conferred? What forbearance did Paul show? What brethren? 40, *cf*, 18. Present results of Lydia's fidelity.

§ IV. OTHER LABORS IN MACEDONIA AND IN GREECE, (xvii. 1—xviii. 22).

1 JOURNEY TO THESSALONICA, AND PREACHING IN THE SYNAGOGUE, 1–4.

Where Luke and Timothy? The distance? To Amphipolis, 33; and thence to Apollonia, 37; and thence to Thessalonica, 30 miles 100 miles. Why not stop in the two cities passed through? 1. What the course of Paul's argument? 3. How does it compare with Peter's on Pentecost? Which class of converts the more numerous? 4. Were any miracles wrought there? I. Thess. i. 5. What means of support had the apostles? Phil. iv. 15, 16; I. Thess. ii. 9.

2. A PERSECUTION IN THESSALONICA, 5–9.

Compare the persecutors with those in Antioch. 5; xiii. 50. Meaning of "turned the world upside down"? 7. Ground of the accusation? 6. Why the people and rulers troubled? 8. Meaning of "taken security"? 9.

3. PAUL FLEES TO BEREA, AND IS SENT THENCE TO ATHENS, 10–15.

Where was Berea? 10. How the nobility exhibited? 11.

To what is their belief ascribed? 11, 12. What the motive of the pursuers? 13. Why did Silas and Timothy remain? 14. Why wanted so soon in Athens? 15.

4. Paul Begins the Work in Athens, 16–21.

In what sense was the city "full of idols"? 16. What the market place? 17. Who the Epicureans and Stoics? 18. Why call Paul a babbler? 18. Meaning of "strange gods"? How did they reach this conclusion? 18. What led to spending time as stated? Describe the Areopagus. 19, 21, L. of B., 603.

5. Paul's Discourse on the "Unknown God," 22–31.

1. The Introduction, 22, 23.

Meaning of the words rendered "somewhat superstitious"? It is an adjective, compounded from *deido,* to fear, and *daimones,* the demons. It is in the comparative degree, and means, "very demon-fearing." Did the auditors consider it complimentary? Why erect an altar to an unknown god? Fitness of this introduction?

2. The Unknown God Set forth, 24–29.

(*a.*) *As not Dwelling in Temples, 24.*

What the argument? Why this point made?

(*b.*) *As not Needing the Service of Men, 25.*

Why this point made?

(*c.*) *As Maker and Ruler of All Nations, 26–28.*

Special purpose of this? What true as to the unity of our race?

(*d.*) *Logical Conclusion, 29.*

Force of this to the hearers?

3. A Call to Repentance, 30, 31.

In what sense "overlooked"? 30; *cf.* xiv. 16. What motive to repentance presented? How is assurance of the judgment given by the resurrection of Jesus? Plan of the speech?

6. THE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF THE SPEECH, 32–34.

Who mocked at the resurrection, and why? 32. Why mention Dyonisius and Damaris? 34. Why were women allowed to be present? How account for the little success? *Cf.* I. Cor. i. 22, 23.

7. Paul Begins the Work in Corinth, xviii 1–4.

Site and importance of Corinth? Previous travels of Aquila? 2. What the work of a tent-maker? and when had Paul learned it? Why have to work? 3. Why was a tent-maker heard in the synagogue? 4 Paul's feelings at this time? I. Cor. ii. 1–3.

8. Arrival of Silas and Timothy, and Breach with the Jews, 5–11.

Recent movements of Silas and Timothy? 5. *Cf.* xvii. 15; I. Thess. iii. 1, 2. Why the change on their arrival? 5, 6. Why admitted into the house of Justus? 7. Name some of the other converts? I. Cor. i. 14–16. What need had he of the vision? 9, 10. In what sense had the Lord "much people" in the city? Why stay so long? 11.

9. Paul is Arraigned before Gallio, 12–17.

Who was Gallio? 12. What was Achaia? 12. To what law did the accusers refer? 13–15. What worship did they mean? Why the case dismissed? Who beat Sosthenes, and why? 17. For what things did Gallio not care, and why?

EPISTLES WRITTEN DURING THE STAY IN CORINTH.

(*a.*) *First Thessalonians.*

Show where this Epistle was written, and next after what event. I. Thess. iii. 6–8; 1–5; Acts xviii. 5. Was it early or late in Paul's stay at Corinth? xviii. 1–7.

(*b.*) *Historical Items in this Epistle.*

(1) Paul's feelings toward the Thessalonians, and his prayers for them, i. 2; ii. 17–20; iii. 5; 9, 10; 11–13; v. 23. How had Satan hindered? ii. 18. (2) Characteristics of his work among them, i. 5; ii. 1–12. For what is this a precedent? (3) The good example set by them, i. 6–10; ii. 13, 14; iv. 9, 10. How is it true that they had turned from idols? 9, *cf.* Acts xvii. 1–4. (4) They needed warning against fornication and idleness, iv. 4–6; 11, 12. (5) They were in trouble about the second coming of Christ, iv. 13; v. 1–3. What the nature of the trouble? 13. (6) The church had been organized, v. 12, 13. Meaning of "know them"? 12. (7) There were spiritual gifts among them, v. 19, 20.

L Thessalonian letter was written
in first part of his stay in Corinth
N. Section Acts 18:1-11

(*c.*) *Second Thessalonians.*

Where and when this Epistle written? *Ans.* While Silas was still with Paul (i. 1); but he was not with him after leaving Corinth, Acts xviii. 18. Written before leaving Corinth.

(*d.*) *Historical Items in this Epistle.*

(1) Still persecuted, but growing in faith and love, i. 3, 4. (2) Still troubled about the second coming of Christ, ii. 1–4. The point of trouble, and the cause of it? 2. (3) Commanded to withdraw from the disorderly, iii. 6–15. Meaning of tradition in ii. 15; iii. 6. (4) Paul's prayers for them, i. 11, 12; ii. 16, 17; iii. 16. (5) The token of Paul's Epistles, iii. 17. What the token, and why mention it? *Cf.* ii. 2.

10. Paul's Return to Antioch, xviii. 18–22.

Was it the Nazarite vow? 18; *cf.* Num. vi. 18. Where Cenchrea, and why pass through it? 18. Why did Priscilla and Aquila remain at Ephesus? 19, *cf.* 21. Why land at Cæsarea? 22. Trace the whole tour.

I Thessalonian Letter was written
in Latin part of the most I Corinth,
written in 52 A.D.

§ V. PAUL'S THIRD TOUR (xviii. 23—xxi. 16).

1. Second Visit to Galatia and Phyrgia, 23.

By what route did he reach Galatia? Why the account so brief? See 21.

2. Apollos in Ephesus and Achaia, 24–28.

How an Alexandrian by race and yet a Jew? 24. Meaning of "mighty in the Scriptures"? 24. What the limit of his instruction? 25. By whom instructed and baptized? Was Priscilla a public teacher? 26. Why write to the disciples? 27. What is this letter a precedent for? His means of confuting the Jews? 28.

3. Paul Reaches Ephesus, and Re-baptizes a Dozen Men, xix. 1–7.

Why Paul's first question? 2, *cf*, 6. Why the second? 3. Difference between the baptisms? 3, 5. Were all of John's disciples required to be re-baptized?

4. Preaching in the Synagogue, and in the School of Tyrannus, 8–12.

Why admitted into the school? 9. Time in both? 8, 10.

How could all in Asia hear through this preaching? 10. Why say "special" miracles? 11.

5. Exorcists Exposed, and Books of Magic Destroyed, 13–20.

Who were exorcists? 13. Their conception of the source of Paul's power? 13. How many of the seven were beaten? 14, 16. Why the fear, and why the name of Jesus magnified? 17. What led to the confessions and the burning? 18, 19. Amount of the money, and why the books so costly? 19.

6. Paul Forms a Plan for Future Journeys, 21, 22.

Meaning of "purposed in the Spirit"? When had Timothy rejoined him? Who was Erastus? 22. See Rom. xvi. 23. Why these two sent into Macedonia?

I. CORINTHIANS.

(*a.*) *Evidence as to Date and Place.*

(1) Written in Ephesus, I. Cor. xvi. 8, 9. (2) Written when "a great door was open." This was after the book-burning, *ib.*; Acts xix. 19, 20. (3) Was it sent by Timothy and Erastus? 22. *cf.* I. Cor. 16: 10.

I Corinthian Letter was written at
Ephesus just after the [illegible]
Written 54 or 57 A.D

(*b.*) *Historical Items in the Epistle.*

(1) Sosthenes "joins in the salutation," i. 1. Was he the Sosthenes of Acts xviii. 17? (2) The church was rich in spiritual gifts, i. 4–7; xii. 1–11; 28–31; xiv. 1–33. (1) It was troubled by parties, i. 10–15; iii. 1–6. Were the persons named the real leaders? See iv. 6; 14, 15. Why does Paul argue as he does against the use of his name, if they were not really using it? i. 13–15. Why introduce the names of Cephas and Christ? i. 12. Can we infer from this an antagonism between Paul and Cephas? (4) They were tolerating fornication, and are required to exclude certain characters, v. 1–13; vi. 15–20. Meaning of deliver to Satan, and design of it? 5, *cf.* 13. A previous epistle, v. 9. (5) They were tolerating lawsuits between brethren, vi. 1–7. (6) They had written to Paul for instruction about marriage and divorce, vii. 1–17. When and by whom had they written? See i. 11; xvi. 17. (7) Some were eating meats offered to idols, viii. 4–7. On what grounds prohibited? 10–13; x. 19–21, 23–28. Is this teaching in conflict with the decree of the apostles?

Cf. Acts xv. 29. (8) Some denying Paul's apostleship, ix. 1–6. On what grounds the denial? 1, 4, 5, 6. How does he argue his right to a support? 7–17. What reasons does he give for not demanding a support? 12, 18, 19. (9) Some of their women appearing in the church unveiled, xi. 4–6; 10; 13–15. What praying and prophesying? 5, 13. (10) They were perverting the Lord's Supper, xi. 17–22. Nature of the perversion? Why were their meetings for the worse? 17. (11) There was jealousy about spiritual gifts, xii. 29–31; xiv. 1–3; 18, 19; 23–25. Why were tongues so highly prized? (12) Some denying the resurrection, xv. 12. From what sect had they been converted? Why does Paul devote the whole chapter to this question? See 13–19. (13) Paul was making a general collection for the poor in Judea, xvi. 1–4. (14) Paul was expecting Timothy to reach Corinth and return to Ephesus, xvi. 10, 11. What Timothy's movements at this time? *Cf* Acts xix. 22. Why return to Ephesus? (15) Apollos with Paul at the time of writing, xvi. 12. (16) Salutations from churches in Asia, and from that in the house of Aquila,

19, 20. What the origin of these churches? See Acts xix. 10.

7. The Mob of the Silversmiths, xix. 23–34.

About what time? 23. Who Diana, and what the shrines? 24. What motives appealed to? 25, 27. What of the temple? 27. (See Encyclopedia.) Why go to the theater? 30. What of that theater now? See L. of B., 576. Why did Paul wish to go in? 30, 29. Who the "chief officers"? 31. Purpose of the Jews and of Alexander? 33. Why was the latter not heard? 34.

8. The Mob Dispersed by the Town Clerk, 35–41.

What the image referred to? 35. What the points of his argument? Why deny charges not preferred? 37. What was a "regular assembly"? 39. Why in danger of being accused? 40. Meaning of "dismissed the assembly"? 41. Why the town clerk selected for this task?

9. Paul's Second Visit to Macedonia and Greece, xx. 1–3.

Where the meeting with the disciples? 1. What his

present work in Macedonia? 2. What plan of travel is he now pursuing? 2, 3, *cf.* xix. 21.

II. CORINTHIANS.

(*a.*) *Evidence as to Date and Place.*

(1) Written after the mob in Ephesus, i. 8–10. (2) After arriving in Macedonia, ii. 12, 13; vii. 5. (3) Before leaving Macedonia, for he went thence into Greece, where Corinth was, Acts xx. 2.

(*b.*) *Historical Items in the Epistle.*

(1) Paul's experience at the time of the mob, i. 8, 9, *cf.* Acts xix. 30. (2) An intended visit to Corinth and why it was not made, i. 15–17; 23; ii. 1, 2. In what sense to spare them? 23. (3) Paul's feelings when writing the first epistle, ii. 4. Why this feeling not apparent in the epistle? (4) Their action in the case of incest, and its effect? ii. 5–8. Why "by the many" and not by all? 6. (5) Paul's Disappointment on reaching Troas, ii. 12, 13. Why pass through Troas? (6) An allusion to letters of commendation, iii. 1–3. Who the persons referred to? (7) His meeting with Titus

II Corinthian Letter was written in Macedonia after leaving Ephesus in Summer of 57 A.D.

and its effect, vii. 5–7; 13. Why had he been troubled by not meeting Titus in Troas? 7, *cf.* ii. 13. (8) Effect of his first epistle, vii. 8–12. Why had he regretted it? 8. Had Timothy reached Ephesus as was expected? I. Cor. xvi. 10, 11. Who was it that "suffered the wrong"? 12. (9) Progress of the collection in Macedonia and Corinth, viii. 1–3, 6; 10; 16, 17; 23. (10) Some at Corinth were disparaging Paul, x. 10–12; xi. 4–6. Point in his comparing himself with other apostles? xi. 5, *cf.* 13–15. How could the pretenders claim to be apostles? (11) His means of support when in Corinth, xi. 7–12. How does this agree with Acts xviii. 3? (12) Paul's previous suffering, xi. 24–33. Why these mentioned? 18–23. Why not mentioned in Acts? (13) Paul's vision of paradise and his thorn in the flesh, xii. 1–10. Where was he when his vision occurred? (See Chronology p. 73.) Why not know whether he was in the body? If this not known, could he know the rest? Why the words unspeakable? 4. Tendencies of his affliction? 7. What kind of pleasure in weaknesses, etc.? 10. (14) Miraculous proofs of

his apostleship, xii. 11–13. Meaning of signs, wonders and powers? 12, *cf.* Acts ii. 22. Why say "in all patience"? 12. (15) The impenitent to be punished on his arrival, xii. 20—xiii. 3; 10. Did he intend to tolerate this church in its evil condition?

THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.

(*a.*) *Evidence of Date and Place.*

(1) Written when about to start for Jerusalem with a contribution from Macedonia and Achaia, Rom. xv. 25, 26. This he did on leaving Corinth, Acts xx. 3, 4; xxiv. 17. (2) Gaius was his host, xvi. 23, and he was of Corinth, I. Cor. i. 14.

(*b.*) *Historical Items in the Epistle.*

(1) This church was famous for faith and obedience, i. 8; xvi. 19. Why so widely known? (2) Paul's desire and purpose to visit them, i. 9–15; xv. 23, 24. When this purpos first mentioned? Acts xix. 21. (3) Great goodness and knowledge in the members, xv. 14, 15. Connection of this with the abstruse character of this epistle? I. Cor. iii. 1, 2;

epistle

Pauls majors to Romans is [illegible]
Romans / to Titus only [illegible]
[illegible]

Roman letter was written in Corinth
just previous to departing for Jeru-
salem. Phebe carried it in 57 A.D.

ii. 6. (4) An account of Phœbe of Cenchrea, xvi. 1, 2. Was she a deaconess? 1. *cf.* 2. When had she succored Paul? 2. By whom was this epistle probably sent? (5) An additional account of Priscilla and Aquila, 3–5. When and where did they lay down their necks? Whence did they move to Rome, and why? I. Cor. xvi. 19. How dare to return thither? *Cf.* Acts xviii. 2. (6) Some of Paul's kinsmen in Rome, 7, 11. When his fellow-prisoners? 7 In what sense "of note among the apostles"? What of Rufus and his mother? 13. (7) Many other eminent disciples there, 5–15. How was Epænetus first fruits of Asia? 5. Meaning of "the brethren that are with them" 14, 15, *cf.* 5. Why so many eminent persons in Rome? Connection of this with the fame of the church, i. 8; xv. 14; xvi. 19. (8) Paul's fears about his visit to Jerusalem, xv. 30–32. Why these fears? (9) Paul's companions when writing, xvi. 21–23. When had these three kinsmen joined him? and why? In what sense did Tertius write the epistle? 22. How Gaius the host of the whole church? Why

employ an amanuensis? What part written by Paul himself? See II. Thess. iii. 17.

THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

(*a.*) *Evidence of Date and Place.*

(1) The time since he had left Galatia very short for the great change in the Galatian disciples, i. 6, 7. (2) After leaving Galatia he spent two and one-fourth years in Ephesus, and the following winter in Greece, Acts xviii. 23; xix. 8, 10; xx. 1–3; I. Cor. xvi. 5, 6. (3) The evidence in (1) will not allow the date to be later than the stay in Greece. (4) Similarity in subject matter to Romans (ch. iii., iv., *cf.* Rom. i–v.) argues same date and place with that epistle.

(*b.*) *Historical Items in the Epistle.*

(1) The Galatians were being removed to a perverted gospel, i. 6–9. (2) The perversion consisted in demanding obedience to the law of Moses? iii. 1–3; iv. 21; v. 1–4. (3) The perverters were Judaizing teachers, vi. 12, 13. Whence these teachers, and when had they come into Galatia? *Cf.* Acts xv. 1. Paul's wish concerning them? v. 12; i. 8.

Paul always made his own
signature, as they may
be examined, 2 Thess. iii. 17

Among our Twenty Selections
for Written Exercises 54 are
Written between 54 and 57 A.D.

"Cut themselves off" from what? Why not command the churches to cut them off? (4) Paul tells how he obtained his knowledge of the gospel, i. 1, 11, 12; 15–20. Does he mean that he had thus learned the personal history of Jesus? Why does he so earnestly deny dependence on the older apostles? Does the statement about going away into Arabia, and returning to Damascus, 16, 17, agree with Acts ix. 20–22? Does Acts allow space for the three years? 18, *cf.* Acts ix. 23–26. Purpose of the stay in Arabia? How does 19 agree with Acts ix. 27. (5) Paul's Preaching endorsed by the "pillar" apostles, ii. 1–10. From what event do the fourteen years count? 1, *cf.* i. 18, 15. Which of the journeys mentioned in Acts is this? 1, 2, *cf.* Acts xv. 1, 2. How could he say he went "by revelation"? 2. When was this private conference held? 2, *cf.* Acts xv. 5, 6. What was the result of it? 6, 9. Did it require any discussion to secure this agreement? 2; 7–9. How would a disagreement have caused Paul to "run in vain"? 2. Purpose of the public conference? Point in the remarks about Titus? 3–5. Who were the "false

Janus Son of Alphæus - See under "Janus" in Smith's smaller dictionary. Hackett's compilation of Smith's dictionary is the best

brethren" ? 4, *cf.* Act. xv. 5. What change in the policy of the Pharisees as respects the church? 4. Why refuse to circumcise Titus, and afterward circumcise Timothy? 3, *cf.* Acts xvi. 1. (6) Paul's rebuke of Peter, ii. 11–14. On which of Paul's visits to Antioch did this occur? On what ground did Paul condemn Peter? 14, 18. If it was after the decree, why not cite that against him? 12 *cf.* Acts xv. 28, 29. Did James authorize those who came from him? 12, *cf.* Acts xv. 24. Why did Luke omit from Acts the items in this chapter? (7) Paul's miracles wrought in Galatia, iii. 1–5. (8) Their tender regard for Paul at his first visit, iv. 13–16. How could an infirmity of the flesh lead to his preaching to them? 13. What infirmity referred to? 14, *cf.* II. Cor. xii. 7. What could have suggested giving him their eyes? 15. (9) Paul's handwriting, vi. 11. Why the letters large? Why no amanuensis? (10) The marks of the Lord Jesus, vi. 17. What marks, and why say "branded"? Why no personal salutations at the close of the epistle?

Duncan thinks Peter went to Baby
land among the Jews when it was
decided Paul should go among the
Gentiles - Or Galatians

10. Paul's Journey from Corinth Back to Troas, xx. 3–6.

What plot of the Jews? 3. Who Sopater of Berea? 4; *cf.* Rom xvi. 21. What previously known of Aristarchus, 4, xix. 29. How many disciples named Gaius? 4; xix. 29; Rom. xiv. 23. Home of Tychicus and Trophimus? 4; xxi. 29. Why all these on the journey? I. Cor. xvi. 3, 4; II. Cor. viii. 16–23. Movements of Luke? 5, *cf.* xvi. 17. Time since leaving Ephesus, 6, *cf.* I. Cor. xvi. 6–8. Slowness of the voyage, 6, *cf.* xvi. 11, 12.

11. A Lord's Day Meeting in Troas, 7–12.

Inference as to frequency of breaking bread? 7, *cf.* I. Cor. xi. 20. Why speak so long? 7. Why speak at all at such a meeting? Why meet in a third story? 9. When was the loaf broken? 11, *cf.* 7. Was it on the Lord's day? Why talk the rest of the night? 11, *cf.* 25.

12. The Voyage from Troas to Miletus, 13–16.

Why to Assos by land, and alone? 13, *cf.* 22, 23. What day of the week was this? *Cf.* 7, 11. Where are the places mentioned? Why would stopping at Ephesus cause delay? 16.

Lords day was not called Sabbath
until 600 years after Christ began

First day of the week Lords supper
Act 1 Corin XI-20, XVI-1-2 Acts XX-7

13. Address to the Ephesian Elders, 17–38.

(*a.*) *Review of His Labors in Ephesus*, 17–21.

What plots of the Jews? 19, *cf.* xix. 9, 33. Why from house to house? 20. Why the order of repentance and faith? 21.

(*b.*) *His Own Future*, 22–27.

Meaning of "bound in the Spirit"? 22. In what cities, and how? 23, *cf.* 3, 6. How did he know they should see him no more? 25, *cf.* 22. On what ground pure from blood of all? 26, 27, *cf.* 20. Why so indifferent about life? 24 What meant by his "course"? 24.

(*c.*) *The Future of the Elders and Their Church*, 28–35.

Meaning of the word rendered "bishops"? 28. How had the Holy Spirit made them such? Meaning of the word rendered "feed"? 28. How purchased with God's blood? 28. See Margin. From whom or what was the purchase made? 28. Sources of the predicted evils? 29, 30. How were the elders to guard against these evils? 31. How for three years? 31, *cf.* xix. 8–10. How was the word able to

do so much? 32. Were these elders supported by the church? 35. Whence the quotation from Jesus? 35.

14. PARTING FROM THE ELDERS, 36–38.

How many elders present? 36, 37. Why their sorrow so intense? 37, 38.

15. THE JOURNEY FROM MILETUS TO CÆSAREA, xxi. 1–9.

Where are the places named? For what was Rhodes noted? Why the change of ships? 2. Why take the open sea from Patara to Tyre? *Cf.* xx. 6; 14, 15, 17; xxi. 1. In what sense "through the Spirit"? 4. Why the parting so solemn? 5, 6. Who planted the churches in Tyre and Ptolemais? 4, 7. One of what seven? 9, *cf.* vi. 3–6. How did he become an evangelist? In what way did Philip's daughters prophesy? 9.

16. AGABUS PROPHESIES THE IMPRISONMENT OF PAUL, 10–14

What previously known of Agabus? xi. 28. Why not predicted by Philip's daughters? Why did Paul's companions now join in the entreaty? 12, *cf.* 4; xx. 22, 23. Why was

The "Denying" quoted from Acts XX-35 is not found in the

Paul so determined? Why say "The will of the Lord" be done, rather than Paul's will? 14.

17. THE JOURNEY FROM CÆSAREA TO JERUSALEM, 15, 16.

Did Philip and his daughters go? 16 What baggage? 15. How could they lodge in Jerusalem with Mnason of Cyprus? 11.

PART FOURTH.

PAUL'S FOUR YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

xxi. 17—xxviii. 31.

§ I. HIS IMPRISONMENT IN JERUSALEM (xxi. 17—xxiii. 30).

1. HIS RECEPTION AND THE ADVICE OF THE ELDERS, 17–25.

Relation between James and the Elders? 18. What James, and why go to him? See Gal. i. 19; ii. 12; Acts xv. 13; xii. 17. Why so minute an account? and how far back did it extend? 19, *cf.* Gal. ii. 2; Acts xv. 12. Were the gifts accepted? 17, 20, *cf.* Rom xv. 30, 31. Position of the Jewish disciples as to the law and circumcision, 20, 21; 25. Purpose of the proposal? 24. What implied in Paul's acceptance? What had he taught concerning circumcision? Acts xvi. 3; Gal. ii. 3; v. 1–4. Had baptism taken the place of circumcision? In what sense was Paul walking orderly and keeping the law? 24. See Rom. vii. 6; Gal. iii. 23–25; I. Cor. ix. 20, 21. Condition of the four Nazarites? 26, 27,

cf. Num. vi. 6–12. What was Paul's part of the service? 24, Num. vi. 11, 12. How could he take part in sin offerings? I. Cor. ix. 20. Would he have done it after the epistle to the Hebrews was written? See Heb. x. 8–18.

2. Paul is Assailed by the Mob, and Arrested by the Chief Captain, 26–36.

What the seven days? 27, 26, *cf.* Num. vi. 9. What the motive of the Jews from Asia? 27, *cf.* 25; xx. 18, 19. The ground of their charges? 28, 29. Why was Trophimus with Paul? See xx. 4. Why drag Paul out of the temple? and what part of the temple? 30, 31. Meaning of "chief captain" of the band? 31. Why have Paul bound? 33. Why into the castle? and what castle? 34. Josephus, Wars, i. 5, 4.

3. Paul Obtains Permission to Address the Mob, 37–40.

Why think Paul that Egyptian? 38. *Cf.* Jos. Ant. 20, 8, 6. Why address a Roman in Greek? 37. Why wish to speak, and why permitted? 39, 40, *cf.* 33, 34. How could he beckon when chained? 40, 33. Why now speak in Hebrew? 40.

4. PAUL'S SPEECH TO THE MOB, xxii. 1–21.

1. An Account of Himself before His Conversion. 1—5.

Why the effect of speaking Hebrew? 2. Why tell of his blood, birthplace and education? 3. What was the standing of his teacher? 3, *cf.* v. 34. In what sense "brought up" in Jerusalem? 3. Where was he during the personal ministry of Jesus? Why describe his persecution of the church? 4, 5. Did any of the crowd already know these facts?

2. An Account of His Conversion, 6–16.

In what sense did they hear not the voice? 9 *cf.* ix. 7. What evidence here that Luke did not make this speech and put it in Paul's mouth? What the things appointed, and when appointed? 10, *cf.* Matt. xxviii. 16; Acts ii. 38. Cause of his blindness? 11. Why these incidents mentioned? Why state the character and standing of Ananias? 12. Give the whole speech of Ananias? 13–16; ix. 17.

3. His Mission to the Gentiles, 17–21.

When this vision? *Cf.* ix. 28–30. Point in his answer to the Lord? 19. Why wish to remain when the Jews were

seeking his life? Purpose of this division? Plan of the whole speech?

5. The Immediate Effects of the Speech, 22–29.

Why the people so enraged? 22. Why throw dust in the air? 23. Meaning of examine by scourging? 24. What the force of being a Roman? 25, 26. How was citizenship obtained by money? 28. How was Paul born a citizen? 28. What binding is meant? 29.

6. Paul is Brought before the Sanhedrim, xxii. 30—xxiii. 10.

Why was Paul the first to speak? 1. Had he a good conscience while persecuting the church? Why the command of Ananias? 1, 2. Why not know it was the high priest? 5. Where is it "written"? 5, Ex. xxii. 28. What had the Holy Spirit to do with Paul's remark? 3. *cf* Matt. x. 19, 20. How was the hope of the resurrection the ground of his trouble? 6. Why the Pharisees so easily turned? 9. Why the Sadducees so exasperated? 10.

7. He is Encouraged by a Vision, 11.

Why this particular encouragement? See xix. 21; Rom. xv. 22, 23; 30–32.

8. A Conspiracy Formed and Exposed, 12–22.

Why the conspirators so desperate? 12. What the probability of their success? 15. Why Paul's nephew there, and how did he obtain the secret? 16. Why charge him to tell no man? 22. What now were Paul's prospects?

9. Paul is Removed to Cæsarea, 23–30.

Why so many men, and at night? 23. Why was the governor at Cæsarea? What undue credit does Lysias claim? 27. What had he now learned about the case? 29. Where was Antipatris? 31. Why did the infantry return from this point? 32. Why ask of what province Paul was? 34. How did Herod have a palace there, and what Herod? 35. See Josephus, Ant. 15, 9, 6. Who was Felix, and when appointed? Ant. 20, 7, 1. Merits of the conduct of Lysias?

§ II. PAUL'S IMPRISONMENT IN CÆSAREA (xxiv. 1—xxvi. 32).

1. He is Accused before Felix, xxiv. 1–9.

Why bring an orator? 1, 2. Bearing of his introduction? 2, 3, Ant. 20, 8,5–7 What the general charge, and what the specifications? 5, 6. Why formal charges now, and none before? What testimony was presented? 9.

2. Paul's Defense, 10–21.

Point in his introduction? 10. Bearing of the remark about twelve days? 11. How are they counted? *Cf.* xxi. 27; xxii. 30; xxiii. 12, 23, 32; xxiv. 1. What his answer to the charge of sedition? 12, 13. What to that of leading a sect? 14–16. What to that of profaning the temple? 17–19. Why mention his remark in the Sanhedrim? 20, 21. Plan of his speech?

3. Present Decision of Felix, 22, 23.

Why this decision? 22. Mode of confinement now ordered? 23.

4. Paul Preaches to Felix and Drusilla, 24–27.

Who Drusilla? See Jos. Ant. xviii. 5, 4; xx. 7, 1 and 2. Why wish to hear of the faith? 21. What part of the faith did Paul present, and why? 25. Why was Felix terrified? What meant by a convenient season? 25. Does such a season ever come? Why did he think that Paul could command money? 26, *cf.* 17. Why was it not given? Why was Paul not released at last? 27. Why was Festus sent to displace Felix? Ant. 20, 8, 9.

5. Paul's Trial before Festus, xxv. 1–12.

Why the hostility unabated? 2, 3. In what sense unable to prove the charges? 7. What were they? 8, *cf.* xxiv. 5, 6. How did Paul interpret the proposal of Festus? 11, *cf.* 3. How could he foresee the danger? In what sense was he before Cæsar's judgment seat? 10. Who had the right of appeal to Cæsar, and what its effects? 12, *cf.* 21, 27; xxvi. 32.

6. Paul's Case Stated to King Agrippa, 13–22.

Who were Agrippa and Bernice? 13, Ant. 19, 9; xx. 7. Purpose of their visit? For "religion," 19, read, demon-

worship. Why did Festus think it a question of demon-worship? 19. Why did Agrippa wish to hear Paul? 22.

7. The Case Publicly Stated, 23–27.

Why with "great pomp"? 23. Why all these present? Why "especially" before Agrippa? 26. His purpose in first mentioning the case? 27.

8. Paul's Defense before Agrippa, xxvi. 1–29.

1. His Introduction, 1–3.

His habitual gesture? 1; xiii. 16; xxi. 40. Why think himself happy? 2, 3, *cf.* xxiv. 10, and Agrippa's ancestry.

2. His Position toward Jewish Parties, 4–8.

Was he a stranger to his enemies? 4, 5. What the hope referred to? 6, 7, 8. How was this 'the hope of the promise"? 6. To whom the question of 8 addressed, and why? Purpose of this division of the speech? *Cf.* Ant. 19, 7, 3.

3. His Former Position toward Jesus, 9–11.

What vote did he cast? 10. Purpose of this division? *Cf.* A's ancestors.

4. His Vision on the Way to Damascus, 12–18.

Explain the several statements about his companions, 14; ix. 7; xxii. 9. What evidence here that Luke did not put this speech into Paul's mouth? How was Paul kicking against the goad? 14. Purpose of Jesus in appearing to him? 16–18. How could he open men's eyes? 18. Is baptism included in Paul's commission? 18, *cf.* I. Cor. i. 17; Acts ii. 38. Purpose of this division?

5. How He Executed His Commission, 19–23.

How had God helped him since his arrest by the Jews? 21, 22; see xxi. 32; xxii. 23, 24; xxiii. 10; xxiv. 22; xxv. 9–11. What light to the people and the Gentiles? 23. Purpose of this division?

6. An Interruption and the Conclusion, 24–29.

Why did Festus think Paul mad? 24. How did the king know these things? 26. Why the direct appeal to Agrippa? 27. Point in Agrippa's answer? 28.

9. IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF THE SPEECH, 30–32.

Why retire so abruptly? 30. What was the common

decision, and why? 31. What was Agrippa's? 32. What could Festus now write to Cæsar? What prediction fulfilled in Paul's arraignment before these rulers? See Matt. x. 18.

§ III. PAUL'S VOYAGE TO ROME (xxvii. 1 — xxviii. 16).

1. THE COMPANY, THE SHIP AND THE ROUTE, 1, 2.

Meaning of Augustan band? 1. Where was Adramyttium? 2. What the coast of Asia? 2. How long had Luke been with Paul? 1, *cf.* xxi. 17—xxiv. 27. Why Aristarchus in the company? 2, *cf.* Col. iv. 10.

2. THE VOYAGE FROM CÆSAREA TO FAIR HAVENS, 3–8.

Why need refreshing in one day? 3. From what direction was the wind? 4, 5. Why change ships? 6. Why the new ship so far east? 6. How make headway against a contrary wind? 7. What change in the course at Cnidus, and why? 7. Why difficult to hug the shore of Crete? 8.

3. DISCUSSION ABOUT CONTINUING THE VOYAGE, 9–12.

What fast, and what its connection with sailing? 9

Who had control of the ship, and why? 11. What the advantage of the haven at Phœnix? 12.

4. A Vain Attempt to Reach Phœnix, 13–20.

Direction of the Euraquilo? 14, 17. Meaning of "face the wind," and why was it impossible? 15. What securing of the boat, and what boat? What meant by undergirding? 17. What the Syrtis, and why feared? 17. Why throw overboard the freight and the tackling? 18, 19. Why the effect of not seeing sun or stars? 20.

5. Paul Predicts the Safety of All, 21–26.

What injury and loss? 21, see 18, 19. How reconcile this with his previous prediction? 22, *cf.* 10. In what sense were all given to Paul? 24. How did this claim appear to the heathen sailors and soldiers?

6. The Sailors Cast Anchor, and Attempt to Abandon the Ship, 27–32.

Were they in the sea now called Adria? 27. Why think they were near land? 27. Purpose in casting anchors, and why so many? 29. Why wish to abandon the ship? 30.

How could they be safer in the boat? Why would none of the rest be saved? 31. Consistency with Paul's prediction? *Cf.* 22, 24

7. Paul Comforts the Crew, and the Ship is Lightened, 33–38.

Had they eaten absolutely nothing? 33 How was eating "for their safety"? 34. Why give formal thanks? 35. Why the number given here? 37. Why lighten the ship again? 38.

8. The Ship is Wrecked, but the Men Escape, 39-44.

Why wish to strike the beach? 39. What the bands of the rudders, and why loosed? 40. Why raise a sail? 40. Meaning of "place where two seas met"? 41. Did they reach the point aimed at? Why so anxious to save Paul? 42, 43. Why have to swim? 43, 44.

9. Kindness of the Islanders, and Bite of a Viper, xxviii. 1–6.

How learn the name of the island? 1. What its present name, and for what is it noted? Why the people called "barbarians"? 2. Why their conclusions about Paul? 4, 6.

10. Paul's Usefulness in Melita, 7–10.

In what sense the chief man? 7 Extent of his hospitality? and its reward? 7, 8; xxvii. 37. Why the whole company so honored? 9, 10. Did Paul preach to the islanders?

11. The Voyage Completed, 11–16.

Who the "Twin Brothers"? and how the sign? 11. What and where was Syracuse? 12. Where Rhegium? and why make a circuit to it? 13. Was the second day's run long or short? 13. What the present condition of Puteoli? Why not land nearer Rome? Why permitted to tarry seven days? 14. How did the Roman brethren learn that Paul was coming? 15. Why so thankful? Why was Paul allowed to live by himself? 16, 30. How did the soldier guard him? 16, 20. How often was the guard changed?

§ IV. PAUL'S PRISON LABORS IN ROME (xxviii. 17–31).

1. He Obtains an Interview with the Leading Jews, 17–22.

Had he seen all of the Disciples? 17. Full purpose of

the interview? Is it true that the Romans had desired to set him at liberty? 18, 19; *cf.* xxiv. 26, 27; xxv. 9. Why had they not heard of him through his epistle? What means of communication had they with Judea? 21. Why wish to hear him for the reason given? 22.

2. A Second Interview with the Jews, 23–28.

Course of the argument, and length of the discourse? 23. Why the quotation from Isaiah and the remark about the Gentiles? 25–28.

3. Duration of the Imprisonment, and Continued Labors, 30, 31.

Why so long in prison? Whence the money to pay rent? How could he get hearers? What indication here as to the date of Acts?

4. Paul Writes Ephesians, Colossians and Philemon.

Evidence of this: (1) Ephesians and Colossians were borne by Tychicus, Eph. vi. 21, 22; Col. iv. 7, 8. (2) Philemon borne by Onesimus, 10–12. (3) The two messengers traveled together, Col. iv. 9. Conclusion, all three written and forwarded at one time. (4) Paul a prisoner at the time,

Ephesians Colossians and
Philemon written at Rome during
early part of imprisonment. They
were all sent at one time by
Onesimus & Tychicus in A.D.

Eph. iii. 1; iv. 1; Col. iv. 18; Phil. i. (5) His only imprisonments long enough for such writing those at Cæsarea and Rome. Not the former, for he was then going to Rome (xxiii. 11); and now he expects to visit Philemon when released, Phil. 22, *cf.* Col. iv. 9.

5. Historical Items in These Epistles.

(1) Paul was solicitous for means of utterance and the necessary boldness, Eph. vi. 18–20, Col. iv. 2–4. Why should he have felt thus? (2) He had converted Onesimus, sends him to his master, and promises to pay his debts, Phil. 10–19. (3) Paul's companions and their salutations, Col. iv. 10–14; Phil. 23, 24. When the commandments concerning Mark? 10. When had he joined Paul? Which of these were Jews? 11. Why was Epaphras so concerned for them? 12, 13. Where are Colosse, Laodicea, and Hieropolis? 13. Of what nationality were Epaphras, Luke and Demas? 14. (4) Paul's salutations, 15–18. Why a church in the house of Nymphas? 15. Where is the epistle to the Laodiceans? Who was

Archippus? 17. Why the salutation with his own hand? 18, *cf.* II. Thess. iii. 17. Why no salutations in Ephesians?

6. Paul Writes Philippians.

Evidence of this. (1) Written while a prisoner at Rome, i. 12–14; iv. 22. How was the pretorian guard reached? i. 13, *cf.* Acts xxviii. 16. How Cæsar's household? iv. 22. (2) Written after Ephesians and Colosians; for now a "door of utterance" is open, *ib.*, *cf.* Eph. vi. 18–20; Col. iv. 3

7. Historical Items in Philippians.

(1) Paul expects to be released and to visit Philippi, i. 23–25; ii. 24. (2) A purpose to send Timothy and an estimate of him, ii. 20–24. How did the Philippians know so much of Timothy? (3) Sickness of Epaphroditus, and his return to Philippi, ii. 25–30. What brought on the sickness, and how had the Philippians heard of it? 30, 26. Why did Paul not heal him? Who carried this epistle? 28. What does Paul say of their gift and of them? 30; iv. 10–20. Was he in want when the gift came? 11.

Philippian Letter written after the
three mentioned on page 69. Sent
sent by Epaphroditus. Phil 2:25

During these years Paul may have
been thrown into prison after
he had dwelt in a hired house
two years, thus enabling him to
become acquainted with Cae-
sars household and becoming
to be known by the Praetorian
guard. See Philippians I-12, ----

8. Paul Writes Hebrews.

Evidence of this: (1) It was written in Italy, xiii. 24. (2) The writer under restraint, but sure of release, xiii. 18, 19; 23. (3) The writer intimately associated with Timothy, xiii. 23. (4) These facts indicate Paul as the author, and the close of his imprisonment as the date. What the main purpose of this epistle? If Paul's, why his name not given?

Chronology of Acts.

(1) No connected chronology in the text. (2) By comparison with Roman history, two dates are ascertained: 1. Herod Agrippa's death, A. D. 44. 2. Accession of Festus, A. D. 60. See Conybeare and Howson, Life and Epistles of Paul. (3) These two dates connect with detached figures in Acts and Paul's Epistles.

1. From the Accession of Festus, A. D. 60, forward.

(1) Paul sailed for Rome, fall of 60, xxvii. 9. (2) Winter of 60–61 spent in Melita, xxviii. 11. (3) Spring of 61 he arrived in Rome, xxviii. 11–16. (4) In Roman prison, 61–63. xxviii. 30, 31. (5) Wrote Eph., Col., Phil., in 61;

Hebrew letter written just previ
to his release and writte

Philip., 62; Heb., in 63. See notes under "Prison Labors in Rome," Part IV., Section IV.

2. From the Accession of Festus, backward.

(1) The arrest in Jerusalem, Pentecost, 58. xxiv. 27; xx. 16. (2) At Philippi on the way to Jerusalem, Passover, 58. xx. 6. (3) Previous winter, 57–58, spent in Corinth, xx. 3; I. Cor. xvi. 6. Date of Rom. and Gal. See notes. (4) Previous summer, 57, spent in Macedonia, xx. 1, 2, 3. Date of II. Cor. (5) Previous spring, 57; close of labors at Ephesus, xx. 1, I. Cor. xvi. 6–8.—Date of I. Cor. (6) Beginning of labors in Ephesus, 54. xx. 31. (7) Beginning of third tour, 53? xviii. 22, 23; xix. 1. (8) End of second tour, 53? xviii 22, 23. (9) Arrival in Corinth 18 months previous, early in 52. xviii. 11, 18. Date I. and II. Thess. (1) Beginning of second tour, 50? xv. 40—xviii. 1. The conjecture depends on the extent of the region traversed in this tour, and the labors in it indicated. (11) The conference in Jerusalem, 50. xv. 30, 36. (12) Conversion of Saul, and

Dungan's Chronology

Paul started for Rome	60 A.D.
Apprehended at Jerusalem	58 "
Left Ephesus for Macedonia	57 "
Began the third tour	54 "
Began the second tour	51 "
Left Jerusalem for Tarsus	37 "
Converted at Damascus	34 "
Christ crucified	30

death of Stephen, 36. viii. 1; ix. 1; Gal. ii. 1. This two years after the death of Jesus in 34.

3. From the Conversion of Paul, 36, forward.

(1) His first visit to Jerusalem, and departure to Tarsus, 39. Acts ix. 26, 30; Gal. i. 18. Jerusalem Church now restored. Philip's labors, viii. 4–40, in this interval, as appear from their position in the narrative. (2) Baptism of Gentiles in Cæsarea, 41? ix. 30–43; x. 1–6. (3) Paul brought to Antioch by Barnabas one year before the death of Herod; therefore in 43. xi. 26; 30; xii. 23–25. Church in Antioch founded few months earlier. xi. 19–25. Paul's preaching in Syria and Cilicia (Gal. i. 21–23) in the interval of 39 to 43. See (1), (3). (4) Almsgiving trip from Antioch to Judea, 44. xi. 29, 30; xii. 23–25. (5) Beginning of first tour, spring of 45? xii. 25; xiii. 1. (1) End of same, "no little time" before the conference in Jurusalem, therefore in 48 or 49: duration of the tour, about 4 years, xiv. 28; xv. 1, 2.

PART FIFTH.

LATER APOSTOLIC HISTORY.

§ I. LATER HISTORY OF PAUL'S LABORS.

1. RELEASE FROM FIRST ROMAN IMPRISONMENT.

Evidence: (1) Implied in his confident expectation of it. (2) Implied in journeys and incidents mentioned in Epistles to Timothy and Titus, for which there is no place in Acts. See following notes.

2. HE REVISITS EPHESUS AND MACEDONIA AND WRITES I. TIMOTHY, I. Tim. i. 3.

How reconcile the return to Ephesus with Acts xx. 25. When did Timothy come to Ephesus? Heb. xiii. 23. Why again in Macedonia? See Ph. ii. 23, 24. What his next purpose? I. Tim. iii. 14. Did he make the promised visit to Philemon? Phil. 22.

3. OTHER HISTORICAL ITEMS IN I. TIMOTHY.

(1) Teachers of strange doctrines now in Ephesus, i. 3–7. What prediction thus fulfilled? Acts xx. 29, 30. (2) How these teachers were to be dealt with, i. 3; 18–20. Why

Reasons why Paul suffered two imprisonments.

1st He had left Timothy in Macedonia when he wrote the first epistle to him.

2d He had left Titus at Crete when he wrote to him, which he could not have done previous to his imprisonment in 61 A.D.

3d His engaging board through Philemon while in [illegible] Rome.

the elders not sufficient for this? What prophecies concerning Timothy? 18. Connection of faith and a good conscience? 19. In what way delivered to Satan? 20, *cf.* I. Cor. v. 2–5. (3) Timothy's gift by the laying on of hands, iv. 14. What prophecy? *Cf.* i. 18. What gift, when bestowed? and by what eldership? (4) A change in regard to compensation of the elders, v. 17, 18, *cf.* Acts xx. 33–35. What the distinctions here made between elders? 17. (5) Timothy's health not good, v. 23. Why not restore his health miraculously?

4. He Preaches in Crete, Leaves Titus There, and On His Way to Nicopolis Writes the Epistle to Titus, Ti. i. 5; iii. 12.

Did these labors precede or follow the visits to Ephesus and Macedonia? What the most probable route from Crete to Nicopolis? See map. What the condition of the churches in Crete? i. 5; 10–14. Who to take the place of Titus, and why? iii. 12. What of Zenas and Apollos? iii. 13.

5. Second Roman Imprisonment, II. Tim. i. 8; 16, 17.

What mark of difference between this and the first im-

prisonment? i. 8; 12; 16, 17; ii. 8, 9. Where was Timothy? and in what condition had Paul left him? i. 4, 18. What journeys had Paul made since leaving Timothy? iv. 13, 20.

6. Incidents of Prison Life.

(1) Deserted by brethren in Asia, but befriended by Onesiphorus, i. 15–18. How could those "in Asia" turn away from him? 15. (2) His thoughts on the approach of death, iv. 6–8. In what sense was he "already" being offered? 6 *cf.* 16. Why the figures of "a fight" and "a course"? 7. (3) Movements of his companions, iv. 9–12, 16. Meaning of the reproach cast upon Demas? 10. Is it meant also for Crescens and Titus? What ministering could Mark now do? 11. Why send Tychicus to Ephesus? 12. (4) His experience at his "first defense," 16–18. What message proclaimed? and to whom? 17. *Cf.* Farrar's Life of Paul. What lion? 17. (5) His personal wants, 13, 21. Why want the cloak before winter? What use for the books and parchments? (6) Salutations and remarks about friends, iv. 19–22.

Where Priscilla and Aquila now? 19. When had he left Erastus in Corinth? 20, *cf.* Titus iii. 12. When Trophimus left at Miletus? 20. Why leave him sick instead of healing him? Who the brethren mentioned in 21? Where was the main body of the Roman Church? See account of Nero's persecution. Tacitus, Annals, xv. 44. (7) His death. Beheaded by Nero in 13th or 14th year of his reign; *i. e.*, in 67 or 68, A. D. When the epistles to Timothy and Titus written? Within how many years were all his epistles written? How long was his ministry?

§ II. LATER HISTORY OF PETER.

When last seen in Acts, and when in Paul's Epistles? Acts xv. 7; Gal. ii. 11.

1. WRITES AN EPISTLE FROM BABYLON TO THE CHURCHES IN ASIA MINOR, I. Pet. i. 1, 2; v. 13.

Why in Babylon? Why write to churches planted by Paul? What indication in this as to date of the epistle?

2. HISTORICAL ITEMS IN THE EPISTLE.

(1) The churches addressed were suffering persecution, iv.

I Timothy was written in Macedonia during Paul's release from Rome imprisonment.

Titus was written on the way from Crete to Nicopolis at the same time.

II Timothy written during the second imprisonment.

I and II Peter was written from Babylon after 63 A.D.

12–19. (2) The epistle sent by Silvanus, or Silas, v. 12. When had he joined Peter? *Cf.* Acts xviii. 5; II. Thess. i. 1. (3) Mark with Peter, and his son in the gospel, v. 13. When last seen with Paul? Col. iv. 10. When again with Paul? II. Tim. iv. 11. At what interval, then, with Peter?

3. WRITES A SECOND EPISTLE TO THE SAME CHURCHES, II. Pet. iii. 1, *cf.* I. Pet. i. 1.

GENERAL PURPOSE OF BOTH EPISTLES.

4. HISTORICAL ITEMS IN THIS EPISTLE.

(1) Peter's expectation concerning himself, i. 13–15. What words of Jesus referred to? See Jno. xxi. 18, 19. (2) Peter's knowledge and appreciation of Paul's Epistles, iii. 15, 16. To which of them does he refer? What implied in the expression, "the other Scriptures"? What indication here as to the date of this epistle? Of Peter's death nothing is known except a doubtful tradition that he was crucified in Rome the year of Paul's death, and crucified with his head down at his own request.

§ III. LATER HISTORY OF JAMES AND JUDAS.

When James last seen in Acts? Acts xxi. 17, 18.

1. Death of James. Jos., Ant. 20, 9, 1.

This was A. D. 62. (See another tradition, Eus., Ec, Hist. ii 23.)

2. Epistle of James.

(1) By which James written? i. 1. Most commonly ascribed to James, the Lord's brother. (2) The communities addressed, i. 1. Were they believers or unbelievers? i. 18; ii. 1. (3) Its date. Before his death in 62; after Jewish churches had long existed, iv. 1, 2; v. 7–11. Probably 60–62.

3. Judas and His Epistle.

What Judas is the writer? 1, 17, *cf.* Luke vi. 16. Brother of what James? *Cf.* Mark vi. 3. Special purpose of the epistle? 3, 4. What date indicated? iv. 17, 18.

§ IV. LATER HISTORY OF JOHN.

Where last seen in Acts? Acts viii. 14, 25. Where in Paul's Epistles? Gal. ii. 9.

James written from Jerusalem
before his death 62 A.D.
Jude unknown

1. His Writings.

(1) Revelation written in his name, i. 1, 2, 4. Date given by Irenæus as A. D. 96. *Cf.* "Text and Canon." How long after the death of Jesus? How long after the Destruction of of Jerusalem, A. D. 70? What John's probable age? (2) i., ii., iii. John, ascribed to him by all believers. Dates, late in his life, I. Jno. ii. 1; 18; v. 21; II. Jno. i.; III. Jno. 1, 4. (3) John's Gospel also ascribed to him, and never disputed till recent times. (See Text and Canon, pp. 115–117.)

2. Historical Items in the Epistles.

(1) Many antichrists had appeared, I. Jno. ii. 18, 19, 22. Meaning of the word? Was a special one yet to come? (2) Many false prophets had appeared, iv. 1–3. What the point in regard to Jesus coming in the flesh? 2, 3. (3) An Elect Lady and her children warned against entertaining these deceivers, II. Jno. 1, 7, 10, 11. Meaning of "lady"? Why the warning? With what materials did John write? 12. (4) A rebellious elder rebuked, III. Jno. 9, 10. What brethren was he refusing to receive? See 5–8.

I, II & III John written at Ephe-
sus about 98 A.D.

3. Historical Items in Revelation.

(1) How the Revelation made? and to whom written? i. 1, 2, 4. (2) John's Banishment to Patmos, i. 9. Where this island, and what its character? When did John come into Asia? (3) The Lord Jesus appears to John, i. 10–20. Meaning of "in the Spirit," and what "the Lord's day"? 10. What fulfilled in this coming of the Lord? See Jno. xxi. 21-23. Were these seven all the churches in Asia? 11. *cf.* Col. iv. 13. Meaning of "one like the Son of man"? 13. Why churches symbolized by golden candlesticks? 20. Who the "angels" of the churches? 20. *Cf.* Luke vii. 24, 27; ix. 52 in the original. Why symbolized by stars in his right hand? (4) Experience and condition of the church at Ephesus, ii. 2, 3; 4, 5; 6. What prediction fulfilled in these false apostles? 2, *cf.* Acts xx. 29. What meant by leaving first love? 4. What the remedy? 5. What the "works of the Nicolaitanes"? 6. What kind of discipline had this church maintained? How long since Timothy was there? II. Tim. iv. 9. Present condition of Ephesus? (5) Condition and prospects of the church

Revelation written from Isle of
Patmos about 96 A.D.

at Smyrna, ii. 9, 10. Who established this church? Who its chief enemies? 9. Present condition of Smyrna? (6) Past and Present of the church at Pergamum, ii. 13, 14, 15. What the teaching of Balaam? 14, *cf.* Num. xxxi. 16; xxv. 1–9. Contrast with church at Ephesus. (7) Fault of the church at Thyatira, ii. 20–23. Who was this Jezebel? (8) Fault of the church at Sardis, iii. 1. Meaning of this? (9) Condition and prospects at Philadelphia, 9, 10. (10) Fault of the church at Laodicea, 15–17. How so deceived about their condition? State the relative positions of all these cities. Which are in ruins? and what the condition of the others? L. of B. 575–594.

Review by Subjects.

I. THE CHURCH IN JERUSALEM.

1. The Introduction. Part I, § 1.

What facts are mentioned in the Introduction, and what the connection of each with the body of the work? State and explain the apparent discrepancies about Judas. 4th.

2. Origin of the Church. § 2.

Who constituted the nucleus for this church? §1, 4th What the first great act in founding this church, and what its date? §2, 1st. State in full the effect on the multitude. 2d. Give the divisions of Peter's sermon which followed. 3d. What the logical bearing of the first division? State the subdivisions of the second divison. How does he show that the resurrection was predicted by David? How does he prove that Jesus had been exalted to God's right hand? Show that the conclusion of this division is logical. What was the substance of Peter's exhortation? What does he teach as to remission of sins? What the immediate results of this sermon?

4th. Why so great? State the order of church life which immediately prevailed. 4th.

3. Its Persecutions.

(*a.*) State the facts which led to the first persecution, the steps taken in it, and its effects. § 3. Give an outline of Peter's sermon. 2d. Quote and explain his remark about the blotting out of sins. Why were Sadducees the leaders in this persecution? 3d. Were they sincere in their opposition? 5th. Quote the prayer of the apostles, and show its appropriateness. 7th. (*b.*) State the facts which led to the second persecution, the steps taken in it, and the immediate results. § 4. How did the State of the church then compare with the prayer of Jesus? 1st. Why did the case of Ananias and Sapphira promote the prosperity of the church? 2d, 3d. What the accusation against the apostles? and what their defense? 6th. What the points in Gamaliel's advice? and what the merits of it? 7th. (*c.*) State what led to the third persecution, the steps taken in it, and its immediate effects. § 5. Why was Stephen selected as a victim? 2d. Give the

plan of Stephen's speech. 3d. Why was the speech so exasperating? 4th. What now appeared to be the fate of the Jerusalem Church? How long did its dispersion last? (See Chronology of Acts) (*d.*) Describe the fourth persecution Part II., § 4. What interval between this and the third? (See Chronology). What Herod was this? (*e.*) What is known of the fifth persecution in Jerusalem? (See Later Apostolic History, § 3). What the providential design of these persecutions? What growth did the church attain? xxi. 20. When did its final dispersion occur?

4. Its Organization.

Under whose direction and control did the church start on its career? Part I., § 2, 4th. What other officers were afterward appointed? § 5; Part II., § 5, 4th; Part IV., § 1, 1st. What the duties of these two sets of officers? In what way were they chosen? and by what ceremonial were they appointed?

II. THE CHURCHES IN JUDEA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

1. What preaching in Samaria is mentioned, and what its results? Part II., § 1, 1st–4th. What the purpose of the spiritual gifts in Samaria?

2. Whose labors in Judea are first described? and what were they? § 2, 5th, 6th. What subsequent mention of Philip? xxi. 8, 9. Whose next? and what were they? § 3. By whose labors had the churches at Lydda and Joppa been founded? What three churches in Judea besides Jurusalem are individually mentioned? and why no others? State all influences brought to bear on Peter to induce him to go to the Gentiles? §3, 5th. Why were they needed?

3. What notice have we of the existence of churches in Galilee? ix. 31. By whom may they have been founded? Why is Luke so silent about them?

4. By whom were churches founded in Phœnicia? xi. 19. What later notices of them do we find? xv. 3; xxi. 3–7; xxvii. 3.

5. Describe the founding of the church in Antioch, Part II., § 4, 1st. Are any other churches alluded to in Syria? Part I., § 2; Gal. i. 18–24; Part II., § 3, 1st. Give the early history of the Antioch church. Part II., § 4, 2d–4th. What important relation did this church sustain to the labors of Paul? xiii. 1–3; xiv. 26–28; xv. 1–3; 35; 40; xviii. 22, 23. Why is so much said of this church?

III. Paul's Evangelizing Tours.

Tell what is known of Paul's birthplace, ancestry, education, early religious life, and civil status, xxi. 35; xxii. 3; 28; xxiii. 6; xviii. 3; Phil. iii. 5; Gal. i. 13. What were his evangelical labors before he started on his first tour from Antioch? Part II., § 2, 3d–5th; § 4, 3d, 4th; Gal. i. 18–24.

1. State how he was sent on his first tour, the places he visited, and the principal incidents at each. Part III., § 1. Why was his name changed? Who were the chief enemies that he encountered?

2. Give the same details of his second tour. §§ 3, 4. How long did Silas continue with him? What places in this

tour were new territory for the gospel? How does it compare in this respect with the first tour? How did he care for the young churches as he left them? § 4, 1st, 3d. With what feelings did he begin the work in Corinth? and why? § 4, 7th.

3. Give the same details of the third tour. § 5. What new territory visited on this tour? Why did not this, like his previous tours, end in Antioch? What discourses by Paul made on these tours are recorded?

IV. Paul's Four Years' Imprisonment.

1. In Jerusalem.

State the circumstances which led to this imprisonment. Part IV., § 1. On what principle did Paul participate with the Nazarites? Give the plan of his speech to the mob, and show why it had such effect as it did. 4th, 5th. Describe the dealings of Lysias with him, and his removal to Cæsarea.

2. In Cæsarea.

State the principal incidents during his imprisonment in Cæsarea, § 2. What were the charges brought against him? 1st. Why did not Felix either release him or condemn him?

3d, 4th. What conception did Festus form of Paul's case? 6th, 7th. Why did not he release him? 5th. State the plan of Paul's speech before King Agrippa, 8th. What was the effect of the speech? 9th.

3. On the Sea.

State the principal incidents of the voyage to Rome. § 3. Was Luke in the company? Show how Paul became so prominent in the ship's company, and on the island. How many shipwrecks had he previously suffered? II. Cor. xi. 25. What difference between his mode of confinement in Rome and in Cæsarea? 11th, *cf.* § 2, 3d.

4. In Rome.

What incidents of the Roman imprisonment are mentioned by Luke? § 4. What the purpose of calling in the unbelieving Jews? Was the effort successful? What evidence in the closing paragraph as to the data of Acts? *Cf.* Chronology of Acts. Give an outline of Paul's travels and labors after his first imprisonment. Part V. § 1. Give the evidence.

that he made these journeys after, and not before his first imprisonment.

V. Paul's Epistles.

Give the places and dates of all of Paul's Epistles, with the evidence by which these are fixed. In what chronological groups were they written? See Chronology. What troubles among the Thessalonians when he wrote to them? For what are they commended in the Epistles? What faults did Paul find with the church at Corinth, and what did he propose to do with the impenitent? Give an account of his collection for the poor saints in Judea, I. Cor. xvi. 1–4; II. Cor. 8; Rom. xv. 25, 26; Acts xx. 3, 4; xxiv. 17. For what was the church at Rome noted? What great disaster befell it? and when? Tacitus, Annals, xv. 44. What fault found with the Galatian churches? What aid had the Philippian Church sent to Paul? What the condition of things in Ephesus when I. Timothy was written? What, when the Apocalypse was written? Condition of the churches in Crete when the Epistle to Titus was written?

What were Paul's circumstances and feelings when he wrote II. Timothy?

VI. The Other Apostolic Epistles.

Give the date and place of each of Peter's Epistles? What churches did he address, and what was their condition? What reference does he make to Paul's Epistles, and what is implied in it? By what James was the Epistle of James written? when? and to what communities? What Judas wrote the Epistle of Judas, and for what leading purpose? What were the dates of John's writings? What troubles in the churches indicated by John's Epistles? What led to the writing of the Apocalypse? What corruptions were at that time found in the seven churches of Asia?

VII. Cases of Conversion.

Trace and distinguish the human and the divine in the Conversion of the Three Thousand. In that of the Samaritans. In that of the Eunuch. In that of Paul. In that of Cornelius. In that of Lydia. In that of the Philippian jailer. In what way did the divine in these cases depend for the final effect on

the human, and *vice versa?* Show the exact place and design of baptism in each of these cases. Trace the same in the cases of the mob in Jerusalem, Felix, Festus, and Agrippa; and show why these men were not converted. What influences favorable to conversion are common to all these cases? What do you infer from this? What *per cent.* of space in Acts is given to accounts of the conversion of individuals and communities, and of efforts at conversion which were not successful? What do you infer from this as to the chief purpose of this book?

VIII. The Controversy about the Gentiles.

(1) What was the exact issue in the discussion over the case of Cornelius, and how was it settled? Was it finally settled, or did it come up again? (2) What was the exact issue made at Antioch, and by certain Pharisees in Jerusalem? How was it settled, and what connected questions were settled with it? How was Peter's dissimulation at Antioch connected with this question? What trouble about it occurred in Galatia? What additional instruction did Paul give in regard to meals offered to idols? What is the latest notice of this sub-

ject in the N. T.? Rev. ii. 14; 20. Did the Judaizing party continue to exist after the close of the N. T.?

IX. Organization of the Gentile Churches.

What officers were appointed in the churches planted by Paul? xiv. 23; xx. 17, 28; Phil. i. 1; I. Thess. v. 12; Heb. xiii. 7, 17; I. Tim. iii. 1, 12; Titus i. 5, 7; I. Pet. v. 1. Did this organization differ from that of the church in Jerusalem? What are the duties of elders as indicated in the passages above cited in Acts? What, as indicated by those in the Epistles? What are those of the deacons, as indicated in both? Is there evidence that women were appointed to either of these offices?

X Careers of Noted Persons.

Trace the personal history of Peter after Pentecost. What other apostles are mentioned by name after Pentecost? Trace the personal history of each of these. Why is nothing said of the other apostles? Trace the personal history of Mark. That of Luke. That of James, the Lord's brother. That of Barnabas. That of Silas. That of Timothy. That of Priscilla and Aquila.

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